



Exam Night Revision 2025

For Preparatory Year 3

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

لصف الثالث الاعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الأول 2025

السؤال الأول

سؤال المحادثة

1

- عبارة عن محادثة بين شخصين وهناك خمس فراغات.
- من الممكن أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة واحدة أو سؤال كامل أو جملة كاملة.
- يجب أن نقرأ مقدمة المحادثة التي تكون مكتوبة قبلها وعادة يكون تحتها خطأ.
- يجب أن نقرأ المحادثة كاملة حتى نتعرف على موضوع المحادثة.
- لابد أن نعرف الأشخاص الذين يتحدثوا ووظيفتهم إذا كانت واردة في المحادثة نفسها.
- المحادثة تدور بين شخصين فيجب علينا أن نضع أنفسنا مكان الأشخاص المتحدثين أي أننا نستخدم الضمير **you** ، **I** في السؤال والإجابة فمثلاً إذا كان أحد الشخصيات قد وجه سؤال بـ **You** فنرد عليه باستخدام الضمير **I** على اعتبار أنني المتحدث.
- أحياناً تكون الإجابة مكتوبة تحت الفراغ المطلوب الكتابة فيه وآخره علامة تعجب (!) (التحدث قام بتكرار الجملة للتعجب).
- تذكر طريقة تكوين السؤال جيداً وهي:

1 2 3 4 5 6

علامة استفهام + تحملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

- يجب حفظ أدوات الاستفهام جيداً، مثل **What** ما، **ماذا** وتسأل عن **شئ** / **Who** من تسأل عن عاقل و **هكذا لأن هناك من يخطأ في استخدام أدوات الاستفهام فيستخدم **Where** بدلاً من **When** والعكس :**

Question word	meaning	المعنى	Question word	meaning	المعنى
Who	من	من	How	كيف	كيف
Why	لماذا	لماذا	How long	طول المدة / طول شئ	طول المدة / طول شئ
What	ما / ماذ	ما / ماذ	How often	كم عدد المرات	كم عدد المرات
Where	أين	أين	How much	كم الثمن / كم الكمية	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
When	متى	متى	How old	كم العمر	كم العمر
Whose	من	من	How many	كم العدد	كم العدد
Which	أي	أي	How tall	كم طول	كم طول
What kind	مانوع	مانوع	How high	كم ارتفاع	كم ارتفاع
What time	ما الوقت	ما الوقت	How far	ما بعد المسافة	ما بعد المسافة
What colour	مالون	مالون	How heavy	ما وزن	ما وزن

- يجب استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب والزمن الصحيح (**ماض** / **مضارع** / **مستقبل**) ونعرفه من الإجابة.
- ٢- الأفعال المساعدة و الناقصة:**

am - is - are / was - were / do - does - did / has - have - had
can - could / may - might will - would / shall - should / must ...

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة (الإجابة) نستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال.
- إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة نستخدم **do / does / did** حسب الزمن.

1. Samy : I live in Giza.

للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم **Where** و الفعل المساعد **do** لأنه لا يوجد فعل مساعد في الإجابة ثم الفاعل و الفعل و ؟

Amir : Where do you live?

2. Hana : My uniform is blue.

للسؤال عن اللون نستخدم **What colour** و الفعل المساعد **is** لأنه موجود في الإجابة ثم الفاعل و ؟

Eman : What colour is your uniform?

بعض أدوات الاستفهام يأتي بعدها اسم ثم الفعل المساعد مثل

Which/ Whose/ How many / How much + اسم + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اسم ... ?

A. Teacher : Whose book is this?

Heba : This is my book.

B. Tamer : How many friends have you got?

Hany : I have got a lot of friends.

Test yourself

1. Eman : ?

Nada : I bought this TV yesterday.

2. Ali : ?

Maher : This school was built 50 years ago.

3. Sara : ?

Marwa : Jana goes to the library once a week.

4. Hana : ?

Rasha : It takes about 10 minutes from here.

5. Shahd : ?

Malak : This mobile phone costs 5,000 pounds.

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل **هل** **Do / Does / Are / Is / Can** ... فإن الإجابة

بـ **Yes, / No,** و بعدها الفاعل والفعل المساعد والعكس في تكوين السؤال.

1. Teacher : Was Hana born in Mansoura?

Maya : Yes, Hana was born in Mansoura.

2. Ahmed : ?

Youssef : No, I didn't buy that kettle yesterday.

3. Mariam : ?

Salma : Yes, Sara goes to the club once a week.

4. Menna : ?

Basant : Yes, the museum is open today.



1 Complete the following dialogue:

A tourist wants to go to Khan ElKhalili.

Tourist : Excuse me, can you help me? I'm lost!

Samy : Certainly. ①

Tourist : I'd like to go to Khan ElKhalili. Is it far?

Samy : ② It's about a five-minute walk.

Tourist : ③

Samy : No, It's very easy. I can give you directions.

Tourist : ④ That's very kind of you.

Samy : Not at all. Now, walk past the botanical gardens.

Tourist : Yes, I can see it.

Samy : Right, after the botanical gardens, ⑤

Tourist : So, after the botanical gardens, I turn left.

Samy : That's right. It's next to the mosque.

2 Complete the following dialogue:

A customer wants to buy a new TV.

Assistant : Hello, how can I help you?

Customer : ①

Assistant : Do you want a smart one or an ordinary one?

Customer : ②

Assistant : Well, this one is smart.

Customer : ③ ?

Assistant : It is 10,000 L.E.

Customer : ④ ?

Assistant : Yes, there is a 10% discount. You can pay 9,000 L.E.

Customer : Oh, well that's great. ⑤

3 Complete the following dialogue:

Noor and Jana are talking about the mid-year holiday.

Noor : The mid-year holiday will be next week.

Jana : ① ?

Noor : I'm going to go to Dahab.

Jana : ② ?

Noor : Because it's a wonderful place for a holiday.

Jana : Who will you go with?

Noor : ③

Jana : What activities can you do there?

Noor : ④

Jana : I hope you enjoy your mid-year holiday.

Noor : ⑤

4 Complete the following dialogue:

Hager hasn't seen her friend Rasha for a long time.

Hager : Hi, Rasha! How is it going?

Rasha : ①

Hager : I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?

Rasha : ②

Hager : Luxor! ③ ?

Rasha : To see the monuments there.

Hager : ④ ?

Rasha : I stayed there for 10 days.

Hager : Do you recommend me to visit Luxor?

Rasha : ⑤ It is a nice place.

5 Complete the following dialogue:

Ali is making a complaint about a wrong item.

Assistant : Hello, Can I help you?

Ali : ①

Assistant : Oh dear! ② ?

Ali : I ordered a microwave from your website, but when the delivery arrived, it was a kettle.

Assistant : I'm very sorry about that. ③ ?

Ali : Yes, it's Ali Mustafa and my phone number is 010119956.

Assistant : I'll call the delivery company to send you the correct item.

Ali : ④ ?

Assistant : Yes, of course they can call you when they come.

Ali : ⑤

6 Complete the following dialogue:

Mariam is talking to her friend Rana who is reading an article.

Mariam : Hello, Rana. What are you doing?

Rana : ①

Mariam : ② ?

Rana : It is about the Decent Life Initiative in Egypt.

Mariam : Wow! ③ ?

Rana : It says that it will make a difference to millions of people in rural areas.

Mariam : Does this initiative provide more health care for them?

Rana : ④

Mariam : What do you think of this initiative?

Rana : ⑤

7 Complete the following dialogue:

Marwan is telling Yousef about their last holiday:

Yousef : ① ?

Marwan : I went to my grandfather's farm.

Yousef : ② ?

Marwan : It is in Giza .

Yousef : What did you do there?

Marwan : ③

Yousef : Did you see farm animals there?

Marwan : ④

Yousef : Can I come with you next time?

Marwan : ⑤

Yousef : Thanks. You are very kind.

8 Complete the following dialogue:

Soha tries to find a solution for Mona's problem.

Mona : I've got a problem.

Soha : ① ?

Mona : One of my friends told me a secret, and I didn't keep it.

Soha : ② ?

Mona : She's really angry with me now.

Soha : I'm sorry to hear that. ③

Mona : I've tried to say I'm sorry, but she doesn't want to talk to me.

Soha : ④

Mona : It's a good idea. I'll try sending her an e-mail today. Thank you.

Soha : ⑤

9 Complete the following dialogue:

Essam is talking to Mohamed who has got a problem.

Essam : You look sad. What's the matter, Mohamed?

Mohamed : ①

Essam : ②

Mohamed : The problem is that my friend doesn't want to talk to me anymore.

Essam : ③

Mohamed : Because I lost his watch.

Essam : ④

Mohamed : I can't. I don't have enough money.

Essam : I will lend you the money you need.

Mohamed : ⑤

B. Reading Comprehension**2** Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

السؤال الثاني في الامتحان عبارة عن قطعة غير موجودة في كتاب الطالب مكونة من ٥٠ - ٦٠ كلمة وبها أربع فراغات ثلاثة منها على المفردات و واحدة على القواعد وهناك قائمة بـ ٦ كلمات ٤ منها مفردات و ٢ قواعد يختار منها الطالب لكي يملأ الفراغات.

بعض النصائح:

★ اقرأ الكلمات التي في القائمة وقم بترجمتها.

★ اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.

★ اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية وقم بترجمتها واختر الاجابة المناسبة من القائمة.

لاحظ أن الكلمات الموجودة ستكون من الكلمات السابق حفظها في النهج وكذلك القواعد.

2**2** Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)**1**

passengers - system - fastest - comfortable - faster - messengers

The Cairo metro is the ① form of transport in the capital. It is the first metro ② in Africa and the Arab world. It was opened in 1987 as Line 1 from Helwan to Ramsis square with a length of 29 kilometres. Now, it has three lines. It carries nearly 4 million ③ a day. It's an easy and ④ way to go around the city.

2

services - Initiative - excited - exciting - to - areas

The Decent Life ① is an ② plan that is really making a difference to about 32 million people who live in rural ③ in Egypt. The initiative aims to improve the quality of public ④

3

amazed - amazing - tram - countryside - monuments - Museum

A lot of tourists prefer spending their holidays in Egypt as it has a lot of ① They also like to go to the Egyptian ② to see our old treasures. Some of them prefer going to the ③ to enjoy the fresh air and the clean environment. Finally, they are ④ to see such these wonderful places.

4

disappointing - disappointed - education - make - do - opportunities

We have a lot of ① to help poor people in order not to make them feel ② We can help them with money to open their own businesses. We can help them with ③ We can ④ a difference in their lives.

5**sailing - like - likes - holidays - relax - selling**

We all like going on ① After a long time of hard work, people all over the world like spending their holidays on beaches. They ② the sunny weather. Visiting the sea makes them enjoy snorkelling and diving. People can do other water sports. They can go ③ or go fishing. Holidays are our best way to ④

6**projects - facilities - for - at - volleyball - pavements**

I live in a great community. There are lots of sports activities for young people, such as ① and tennis clubs. There are also many local ② for people of all ages, including a great theatre and a history museum. Our roads have wide ③ , so it is not a problem ④ disabled people to travel around.

7**feelings - develop - mustn't - have to - blood - achieve**

Egypt is our beloved country. It is very important for us because it is our real home. Its love runs in our ① We ② work hard to express and show our true ③ towards Egypt. In addition, everyone must do their best to ④ our country and make it a great one.

8**in - on - clean - stop - feelings - used**

Fatma Ali El-Banna worked ① a school project. She found a natural way for villages to ② dirty water and to recycle used water. The recycled water is ③ to help plants to grow, and the project can also help to ④ water pollution.

9**main - Farmers - longest - tallest - live - life**

The Nile is the artery شريان of ① in Egypt. It is the ② source مصدر of fresh water. ③ depend on it to irrigate يروي their fields. It is the ④ river in the world. Historians always say that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. God saves Egypt and its Nile.

10**Mindfulness - be - mindful - Cyberbullying - social - been**

① is not a positive thing which happens online. Of course it is negative. We have to ② careful when we use ③ media. Some people can disappoint you. You must be ④ You mustn't let anyone cyberbully you.

3

بعض النصائح قبل حل سؤال القطعة :

- ★ اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
- ★ اقرأ الاسئلة الواردة على القطعة لتحديد المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها فيما بعد.
- ★ اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية باحثاً عن اجابات الأسئلة وعن الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
- ★ قد تكون اجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الأخيرة وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى ... أي أن الأسئلة لا تأتى بترتيب القطعة أحياناً.
- ★ حاول الا تزيد في اجابتك ... أي تكون الاجابة على قدر السؤال.
- ★ تمهل في فهم السؤال وتأكد أن فهم السؤال بشكل جيد يسهل عليك استخراج الاجابة.
- ★ لا تنزعج من الكلمات الصعبة الواردة في القطعة ، حاول فهم المعنى العام مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
- ★ اجتهد في تحسين الخط.

أهم الأسئلة التي ترد في سؤال القطعة :

• (Give / Put) a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
• What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟
• What does the pronoun refer to?	ما الذي يشير اليه الضمير ..؟
• What does the underlined word mean?	ماذا تعنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟
• What do you think (is your opinion) of?	ما رأيك في.....؟
• Do you agree \ think that?	هل توافق / تعتقد أن ...؟
• What is the opposite/ antonym of ... ?	ما هو عكس / مقابل ...؟
• Infer from the passage that ...	استنتج / استدل من القطعة أن ...
• Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.	لخص البرجرااف الاول في جملة واحدة.

1 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Examples



Recycling is one of the greatest ways to have a positive effect on the world we live in. It is **essential** for both our natural environment and ourselves. The rise in population means that there are more people on the planet and this increases waste. New packaging is being developed, but many of these contain materials that are not eco-friendly. New lifestyle changes, such as eating fast food, means that we create additional waste that isn't recyclable. So, it is our duty to take part as the amount waste of we create is increasing rapidly.

Recycling helps to decrease the pollution caused by waste. It reduces the need for raw materials so that the rainforests can be preserved. Whereas huge amounts of energy are used when making products from raw materials, recycling requires much less energy which helps to preserve natural resources. We should always remember that making products from raw materials costs much more than if they were made from recycled products.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of this passage is

(a) waste

(b) recycling

(c) rainforests

(d) energy

2. The underlined word "**essential**" means

(a) common (b) optimal (c) important (d) unessential

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main cause of increasing waste?

.....

4. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

.....

5. How can recycling help reduce the pollution caused by waste?

.....

6. Do you think new lifestyle changes help to recycle things? Why? Why not?

.....

2 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Everything that is alive needs energy. All animals get the energy they need from food. Think about the human body as an amazing machine. It can do all kinds of things for us. Food is the fuel that helps keep the amazing machine running. Plants use sunlight to make their own food. Animals are not able to do that. Some animals eat plants. Some animals eat other animals as meat. People eat both plants and animals. Since plants make their own food using sunlight, the sun's energy is found in plants.

The sun's energy is very strong. It loses a lot of its strength by the time it goes into a plant. When we eat plants, we get more of the sun's energy than when we eat animals. That's why it is good to eat fruits and vegetables. Like a car that has to be filled with gasoline living things have to eat again and again. Instead of gasoline, **living** things use food as fuel.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The word "**living**" means

(a) dead (b) lifeless (c) late (d) alive

2. can't use sunlight to make their own food.

(a) Vegetables (b) Plants (c) Animals (d) Fruits

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

4. How do animals get their energy?

.....

5. Summarise the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

6. Why do you think we get more energy from eating vegetables than we get from eating meat?

.....

 **Read the following, then answer the questions:**

Social media is developing fast nowadays. It is very popular among the young. Addiction to social media has many serious effects, including poor study habits, living away from reality and bad health. Firstly, Addiction to social media makes the youth have bad grades in studies. Many students who were excellent have become bad because they don't **concentrate** on studying. In addition, at home these students don't do exercise or read the lessons before going to school. That is because they are busy with social media. Secondly, they can live far away from reality. They will not have time for outdoor activities such as doing sports or camping. Instead of going out to meet friends or talk to their parents, they love chatting with friends on social media. Using social media too much will have a serious effect on young people's health. They will have bad eyesight and backache. They will go to bed late and don't have enough sleep.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This passage is MAINLY about
 a friends b technology c neighbourhoods d social media
2. The underlined word "**concentrate**" means on studying.
 a dislike b discourage c live d focus

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Is using social media too much bad for health? How?

4. Infer from the passage that addiction to social media is not good for students.

5. Summarize the passage in one sentence.

6. Give advice to young people who are addicted to social media.



الاختيار من متعدد : يعتمد هذا السؤال على المفردات التي تم حفظها في الوحدات.
وهو عبارة عن ٦ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد يمكن منها سؤال على التعريفات **Definitions** و سؤال على تفاصيل المعنى من السياق **Guessing meaning from the text** و سؤال على المترادفات **Synonyms** و سؤال على المتضادات **Antonyms** و سؤال على اللاحقات **Suffixes** و سؤال على الباءات **Prefixes**

Prefixes

الباءات هي حرف أو أكثر من حرف أو ربما كلمة أو أشبه بكلمة توضع قبل (الاسم / الصفة / الفعل / الظرف) وتعطي معنى مضاد للكلمة أو قد تشكل كلمة جديدة أو تكون صفة من فعل أو اسم من صفة.

Prefix (a -)	تحول الفعل إلى صفة	asleep / awake
Prefix (aqua-)	معناها water	aquarium / aqua park
Prefix (bio-)	معناها life	biography / biology
Prefix (dis-)	تنفي الفعل أو الصفة أو الاسم	disabled / disability / disagree
Prefix (dis-)	تحول الفعل لن فعل آخر	display / discover
Prefix (en-)	تحويل الاسم لفعل	encourage
Prefix (ex-)	تحول الفعل لن فعل آخر	exchange
Prefix (im-)	تنفي الصفة	impolite / impossible
Prefix (im-)	تحول الفعل لن فعل آخر	improve
Prefix (in-)	تنفي الصفة	informal / inexpensive/ incorrect
Prefix (ir-)	تنفي الصفة	irregular
Prefix (micro-)	معناها small	microwave / microphone
Prefix (mis-)	معناها wrongly	mistake/ misunderstand
Prefix (re-)	معناها again	reread / recycle/ rebuild
Prefix (trans-)	معناها across, beyond	transport
Prefix (un-)	تنفي الصفة	unusual/ uncomfortable / unattractive unkind/ unwell / unpleasant/ unlucky unhappy / unpopular / unsuccessful uncertain / unclear / unfunny / unsafe unhealthy / unfriendly / unsuitable

Suffixes

اللاحقة هي حرف أو أكثر من حرف أو ربما كلمة أو أشبه بكلمة توضع بعد الكلمات حيث قد تشكل اسم أو صفة أو فعل أو حتى ظرف وحسب الجداول التالية . . . وهذه أهم اللاحقات ...

Suffix (- able)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	comfortable / acceptable
Suffix (- ible)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	accessible / incredible
Suffix (- ache)	تعطي معنى الألم في جزء من الجسم	headache / stomachache
Suffix (- al)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	traditional / digital
Suffix (- ance)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	appearance

Suffix (- cal)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	historical
Suffix (- cian)	يتكون منها اسم شخص يقوم بالفعل	musician / mathematician
Suffix (- ed)	تحول الاسم او الفعل الى صفة	trusted / decorated / embarrassed / depressed
Suffix (- en)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	wooden / woolen
Suffix (- er)	تحول الفعل الى اسم (شخص يقوم بالفعل)	seller/ user/ stranger / robber teacher / programmer / campaigner organiser / winner / loser / reader
Suffix (- ern)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	northern
Suffix (- ence)	تحول الفعل الى اسم	difference
Suffix (- ese)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	Chinese / Japanese
Suffix (- ful)	تحول الاسم او الفعل الى صفة	careful / peaceful / useful / helpful colourful / beautiful / wonderful mindful
Suffix (- ing)	تكون فعل او اسم او صفة	engineering / polluting / interesting amazing / disappointing / understanding / snorkelling / hearing / windsurfing
Suffix (- ion)	تحول الفعل الى اسم	pollution / direction / congratulation suggestion
Suffix (- ish)	يتكون منها اسم جنسية او لغة الشخص	Polish / Irish / Scottish
Suffix (- ist)	يتكون منها الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل	artist / scientist / tourist
Suffix (- ition)	تحول الفعل الى اسم	competition
Suffix (- ive)	تحول الفعل او الاسم الى صفة	attractive / active / creative
Suffix (- ly)	يتكون منها الظرف او الحال	recently / lately / loudly / firstly deeply / luckily / carefully / slowly
Suffix (- less)	تحول الاسم او الفعل الى صفة	hopeless / careless
Suffix (- ment)	تحول الفعل الى اسم	achievement/ pavement/ government
Suffix (- ness)	تحول الصفة الى اسم	sweetness / darkness / weakness mindfulness/ illness / kindness happiness / quietness
Suffix (- or)	يتكون منها الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل	competitor / spectator
Suffix (- ous)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	famous
Suffix (- ship)	يتكون منها الاسم	scholarship / hardship / friendship
Suffix (- t)	تحول الفعل الى اسم	complaint
Suffix (- y)	تحول الاسم الى صفة	noisy / easy / healthy / lucky / angry windy / foggy / sunny / rainy/ healthy
	تحول الفعل الى اسم	delivery

**1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:**

1. The noun "hope" can be an adjective by adding the suffix

 (a) -er (b) -al (c) -ful (d) -ous
2. The suffix "....." is added to the word "peace" to make it an adjective.

 (a) -ful (b) -ment (c) -ness (d) -tion
3. How do we form an adjective from the word "history"?

 – We add the suffix ".....".

 (a) -ful (b) -ness (c) -ment (d) -cal
4. The suffix "....." means that something can be done.

 (a) -ness (b) -able (c) -tion (d) -en
5. We add the suffix "-ive" to the verb "create" to form a/an

 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) adverb
6. We change the verb "design" into a noun by adding the suffix ".....".

 (a) -er (b) -ion (c) -ive (d) -ist
7. We add the suffix to the end of the word "scholar" to change the meaning.

 (a) -ment (b) -ship (c) -un (d) -dis
8. In the word "scientist", -ist is a

 (a) verb (b) synonym (c) suffix (d) prefix
9. In the word "disabled", dis- is a

 (a) synonym (b) suffix (c) prefix (d) antonym
10. Which suffix can you add to the end of "speak" to make a new word?

 (a) -or (b) -er (c) -in (d) -ed
11. In the word "awake", a- is a/an

 (a) adverb (b) adjective (c) prefix (d) suffix
12. In the word 'trusted', '-ed' is a

 (a) noun (b) prefix (c) verb (d) suffix
13. We add the suffix to the verb "work" to refer to the person.

 (a) -er (b) -or (c) -ist (d) -ed
14. The word "enter" can be changed into a noun by adding the suffix

 (a) -er (b) -ance (c) -ness (d) -ly
15. We can use the suffix to change the word "wood" into an adjective.

 (a) -ly (b) -ment (c) -en (d) -er
16. The adjective "sudden" can be changed into an adverb by adding the suffix

 (a) -ess (b) -er (c) -ence (d) -ly
17. We form the opposite of "attractive" when we add the prefix ".....".

 (a) re- (b) im- (c) dis- (d) un-
18. The prefix "....." means again.

 (a) dis- (b) re- (c) un- (d) im-

19. We add the prefix "....." to form the opposite of the word *pleasant*.

(a) **in-** (b) **un-** (c) **dis-** (d) **re-**

20. "....." is the prefix which forms the opposite of the word *expensive*.

(a) **in-** (b) **en-** (c) **im-** (d) **dis-**

21. The prefix "....." means "not" or the "opposite of".

(a) **re-** (b) **pre-** (c) **ex-** (d) **dis-**

22. The prefix "aqua-" in "aquarium" means

(a) **land** (b) **water** (c) **rock** (d) **air**

23. The prefix is related to space.

(a) **bio-** (b) **aero-** (c) **hyper-** (d) **astro-**

24. The prefix changes the verb "sleep" into an adjective.

(a) **dis-** (b) **un-** (c) **a-** (d) **im-**

25. The prefix "re-" in "recycle" means that we use something

(a) **again** (b) **more** (c) **once** (d) **a lot**

26. It's an interesting biography. The prefix "bio-" in the word "biography" means

(a) **death** (b) **job** (c) **appearance** (d) **life**

27. Students show a lot of interest in playing football. By adding the suffix ".....", we can change "interest" into an adjective referring to a thing.

(a) **-lar** (b) **-ing** (c) **-ed** (d) **-able**

28. We add the prefix "....." to the verb "cover" to mean find out.

(a) **re-** (b) **im-** (c) **dis-** (d) **ex-**

29. To form the negative of the word "ability" we add the prefix ".....".

(a) **re-** (b) **im-** (c) **dis-** (d) **ex-**

30. Which of the following is a prefix?

(a) **-y** (b) **-ache** (c) **-less** (d) **a-**

31. To get the noun for a person from the verb "compete" we add the suffix

(a) **-able** (b) **-ition** (c) **-er** (d) **-itor**

32. The word "well" can be changed into a new word by adding the prefix

(a) **im-** (b) **un-** (c) **dis-** (d) **micro-**

33. To give the antonym of the word "natural", we add the prefix

(a) **un-** (b) **dis-** (c) **ir-** (d) **il-**

34. We are playing indoors because it's raining outside. "Indoors" is a/an

(a) **adjective** (b) **verb** (c) **adverb** (d) **noun**

35. To give the opposite of the word "normal", we add the prefix

(a) **un-** (b) **in-** (c) **ir-** (d) **ab-**

36. We use the suffix "ly" to the noun *friend* to change it into a/an

(a) **adjective** (b) **verb** (c) **adverb** (d) **noun**

37. To give the opposite of the word "popular", we add at the beginning of it.

(a) **un-** (b) **ir-** (c) **dis-** (d) **mis-**

قاموس المترادفات و المتضادات

المترادفات و المتضادات التي درسها الطالب في المرحلة الاعدادية مرتبة ترتيباً أبجدياً.

A - Z

Word	Synonym	Antonym		
angry	غاضب	annoyed / furious	satisfied	راضي / قانع
anxious	قلق	worried	calm/quiet	هدى
ask	يسأل	inquire	answer	يجيب
attractive	جذاب	cute/charming/ beautiful	unattractive/ ugly	غير جذاب
beautiful	جميل	pretty/ lovely / nice	ugly	قبيح
begin	يبدأ	start	finish / end	ينهي
below	أسفل	under / down	above	أعلى / فوق
big	كبير الحجم	large	small	صغير الحجم
borrow	يستلف	take	lend	يسلف
brave	شجاع	fearless	coward	جبان
certain	متأكد	sure / definite	uncertain	غير متأكد
champions	قادة / بطل	winners	losers	خاسرين
cheap	رخيص	inexpensive	expensive	غالي الثمن
clear	واضح	obvious	unclear	غامض
clever	ماهر / ذكي	smart / intelligent	stupid	غبي
colourful	زاهي الألوان	bright	dark	غامق
comfortable	مربي	relaxing	uncomfortable	غير مربي
competitors	منافسين	players / opponents	---	—
contest	مسابقة	competition	---	—
correct	صحيح	right / true	incorrect	خطأ
dangerous	خطير	unsafe	safe	آمن
deliver	يوصل	carry/ bring / transport	take / receive	يأخذ
die	يموت	pass away	live	يعيش
different	مختلف	unlike / dissimilar	the same	نفس الشئ
difficult	صعب	hard	easy	سهل
dirty	متتسخ	unclean / filthy	clean	نظيف
disappointed	محبط	upset	content/ hopeful	راض / ملى بالامل
elderly	كبير السن	old/ aged	young	صغر السن
embarrassed	محرج	shy / confused / upset	confident	واثق
exciting	مشوي	interesting	boring	ممل
fact	حقيقة	reality / truth	imagination	خيال
fail	يفشل	fall / miss / disappoint	succeed / pass	ينجح

Word	Synonym	Antonym
famous مشهور	known	unknown غير معروف
fast سريع	quick	slow بطيء
formal رسمي	official	informal غير رسمي
free مجاني	for no money / unpaid	paid مدفوع
funny مضحك	laughable / comic	unfunny/ serious غير مضحك/ جاد
happiness السعادة	joy/pleasure	sadness الحزن
happy سعيد	glad	sad حزين
helpful مفيدة	useful	useless عديم الفائدة
huge ضخم	massive / enormous	tiny/ small ضئيل الحجم
important هام	essential	unimportant غير هام
incredible رائع	fantastic	terrible سيئ
indoors بالداخل	in / in land / inside	outdoors / outside بالخارج
kind عطف	friendly	unkind غير عطف
leave يغادر	go	come/arrive يأتي/ يصل
leisure ترفيه	relaxation	stress ضغط
local محلي	national	international عالمي
locked مغلق	closed	open مفتوح
log in يسجل الدخول	sign in	log out يسجل الخروج
long طويل	tall	short قصير
lose يخسر	fail to win	win يفوز
mindful يقظ	awake	unaware غافل
modern حديث	new	ancient قديم
nearby قريب	close / near	remote / far / distant بعيد
negative سلبي	passive	positive إيجابي
nervous عصبي	tense/anxious	calm / quiet هادئ
nobody لا أحد	no one	everyone كل فرد
online متصل بالإنترنت	connected to the internet	offline غير متصل بالإنترنت
pass يجتاز/ ينجح	succeed in	fail يفشل/ يرسب
peaceful هادئ	calm / quiet	noisy مزعج
pleasant سار	nice/good	unpleasant غير سار
polite مؤدب	kind / well mannered	impolite / rude وقح
poor فقير	needy / people in need	rich / wealthy غني
popular شائع	common / famous	Unpopular / unknown غير شائع
possible ممكناً	potential / probable	impossible مستحيل
public عام	common	private خاص
remember يتذكر	memorise /keep in mind	forget ينسى
repair يصلح	fix / mend	break / spoil / damage يتلف
respond يستجيب/ يرد	reply	ignore يتجاهل

Word	Synonym	Antonym	
rural	ريفي	rustic	حضري
safe	آمن	protected	خطير
save	يوفر	economize / put by	يبذّر
scared	خائف	frightened	شجاع
sell	بيع	trade/ market	يشتري
seller	بائع	assistant	مشتري
serious	جاد/ خطير	important	غير مهم
show	يعرض	display / exhibit	يختبأ/ ينطوي
similar	مشابه	equal / identical	مختلف
smart	ذكي	intelligent	غبي
snorkel	يغطس	dive	يطفو
soft	ناعم / لين	smooth	صلب
special	مميز	unusual/ exceptional	عادي
staff	طاقم عمل	workers	—
start	يبدأ	begin	ينتهي
strange	غريب	abnormal/ unusual	مألوف
success	نجاح	victory / hit	فشل
suitable	مناسب	appropriate / proper	غير مناسب
support	يدعم	help	يتخلى عن
teach	يعلم	educate	يتعلم
terrible	سيئ	horrible	جميل
the same	نفس الشيء	identical; not different	مختلف
true	صحيح	right / correct	خاطئ
turn on	يشغل جهاز	switch on	يغلق جهاز
understand	يفهم	grasp	يسى الفهم
upset	منزعج	troubled	سعيد
usual	معتاد	normal/ typical	غير معتاد
well	محاف/ بخير	fine / good	مريض
wide	عربيض	broad / large	ضيق



Exercises

1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. The synonym of "colourful" is

(a) normal (b) helpful (c) bright (d) awful

2. The new shoes are not comfortable. Another word for "comfortable" is

(a) exciting (b) confusing (c) unconnected (d) relaxing

3. Which of the following is NOT a pair of antonyms?
 (a) happy / sad (b) slow / fast (c) adult / grown-up (d) easy / hard

4. They know how to fix their cars. The word "fix" can be replaced with
 (a) mind (b) damage (c) repair (d) break

5. Choose the pair of words that is similar in meaning to the word "fake".
 (a) true / real (b) actual / factual (c) original / true (d) false / untrue

6. The best synonym of the word "different" is
 (a) same (b) similar (c) like (d) dissimilar

7. What's the synonym of the word "usual"?
 (a) Strange (b) Unusual (c) Normal (d) Indoors

8. The synonym of the word "suitable" is "".
 (a) prepare (b) proper (c) unusual (d) contrasting

9. The synonym of the word "local" is "".
 (a) global (b) international (c) national (d) urban

10. He made an incredible discovery. The word "incredible" is a synonym of
 (a) really good (b) really bad (c) terrible (d) known

11. It will be fun to go to the circus. The word "fun" is a synonym of
 (a) unpleasing (b) ugly (c) pleasure (d) noisy

12. My dad always supports me to do better at sport. "Support" here means
 (a) hinder (b) discourage (c) help (d) involve

13. "Lucky" and "" are synonyms.
 (a) unlucky (b) famous (c) rich (d) fortunate

14. His suggestions are helpful to me. The synonym of "helpful" is "".
 (a) unusual (b) quiet (c) useless (d) useful

15. The best synonym of the word "inside" is
 (a) out (b) outside (c) in (d) off

16. We usually play football ; we play it in the open air.
 (a) indoor (b) indoors (c) outdoor (d) outdoors

17. She's worried about her brother. "Worried" has the same meaning as
 (a) anxious (b) famous (c) Cool (d) unpleasing

18. They look very similar. The word "similar" has the same meaning as
 (a) positive (b) negative (c) different (d) alike

19. He works hard to improve his skills. "Improve" has the same meaning as
 (a) hurt (b) damage (c) discourage (d) develop

20. The word "positive" can be replaced by
 (a) good (b) useless (c) negative (d) low

21. I have sent Yasser a/an to my sister's wedding party.
 (a) invention (b) invitation (c) reply (d) information

22. The word "careful" is similar in meaning to
 (a) cautious (b) careless (c) helpless (d) useless

23. The word "customer" can be replaced by
 (a) seller (b) buyer (c) assistant (d) worker

24. Life is full of happiness and sadness. The words happiness and sadness are
 (a) synonyms (b) antonyms (c) similar in meaning (d) verbs

25. We usually buy things that has a discount. "Discount" means for a price.
 (a) less (b) more (c) much (d) worse

26. He always behaves as politely as his father. The synonym of "politely" is
 (a) impolitely (b) hardly (c) excitedly (d) kindly

27. The opposite of popular is
 (a) famous (b) known (c) worried (d) unknown

28. The words and fail are antonyms.
 (a) achieve (b) misunderstand (c) fall (d) care

29. The antonym of the word "helpful" is " ".
 (a) useful (b) careful (c) useless (d) sadness

30. He always encourages us. The word "encourage" is the opposite of
 (a) help (b) support (c) disappoint (d) give

31. The antonym of the word "ill" is " ".
 (a) will (b) sick (c) well (d) patient

32. The opposite of is wonderful.
 (a) interesting (b) exciting (c) horrible (d) paid

33. The word "beautiful" is dissimilar to
 (a) pretty (b) ugly (c) nice (d) good

34. The two results are equal. "Equal" is an antonym of
 (a) different (b) the same (c) a like (d) unknown

35. The food was horrible. The word "horrible" is an antonym of
 (a) known (b) terrible (c) bad (d) wonderful

36. What is an antonym for "a bit"?
 (a) a lot (b) a few (c) a little (d) small

37. The words and cheerful are antonyms.
 (a) good (b) disappointed (c) happy (d) kind

38. He is so rude that nobody likes him. "Nobody" is the opposite of
 (a) anybody (b) everyone (c) anyone (d) no one

39. The word "smart" gives the same meaning as
 (a) intelligent (b) stupid (c) fool (d) mad

40. Yeah, it was an incredible play. The antonym of "incredible" is " ".
 (a) cool (b) good (c) horrible (d) attractive

41. "Turn on" is the opposite of "turn off" and "log in" is the opposite of "log ".
 (a) out (b) off (c) to (d) away

42. We should be mindful. The word "mindful" is the opposite of
 (a) relaxed (b) unmindful (c) negative (d) aware

WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

UNIT 1

botanical garden (n)	حديقة نباتات	a large park or open area where scientists study plants and trees, which people can visit
century (n)	قرن	one hundred years
comfortable (adj)	مرح	making you feel relaxed
corner (n)	زاوية	the place where two roads meet
especially (adv)	خصوصا	more than usual
exhibition (n)	معرض	a place where people can go to see paintings, photographs, etc.
ferry (n)	معدية	a form of transport that carries people or cars across water
indoors (adv)	بالي الداخل	inside a building
jewellery (n)	مجوهرات	pretty things that people wear, such as rings, necklaces, etc.
lake (n)	بحيرة	a large area of water with land around it
metro (n)	مترو	an underground railway in a city
monument (n)	أثر	something that people build to remind us of an important person or event
passenger (n)	راكب	someone who is travelling on a plane, train, car, etc. and is not driving it
peaceful (adj)	هدئ	calm and quiet
platform (n)	رصيف محطة	the area in a station where you get on or off a train
pottery (n)	فخار	pots, plates, cups, etc. that are made from clay
timetable (n)	جدول مواعيد	a list of times or dates that show when something will happen
traffic (n)	مرور	the cars, lorries, motorbikes, etc. that use a road
tram (n)	ترام	a form of transport that uses rails like a railway to travel along roads, usually in cities
valley (n)	وادي	an area of land between two hills or mountains

UNIT 2

charge (v)	شحن	put electricity into something such as a phone
complaint (n)	شكوى	something that you say or write when you are unhappy about something because you think it is wrong or not very good
deal (n)	صفقة	a good or cheap price
discount (n)	خصم	a price that is less than usual
fill in (v)	يملأ استمارة	complete information on a piece of paper or online
handicraft (n)	حرفة يدوية	an object made by a person in a traditional way, such as a basket, bowl, etc.
kettle (n)	غلاية كهربائية	something that you use in the kitchen to boil water
log in (v)	يسجل دخول	put in information so that you can use a computer
microwave (n)	ميكرويف	a machine that cooks food very quickly using special waves

order (n)	طلب	when a customer asks someone to send, bring or make something for them
password (n)	رقم سري	a special, secret word that you must write or say before you can use a computer or go into a place
plug in (v)	يوصل بالكهرباء	connect equipment to electricity
sale (n)	أوكازيون	a time when a shop sells things at a cheaper price than usual
smart (adj)	ذكي	using computers or the internet to make something work better
speaker (n)	ساعة	equipment that you connect to or is part of a phone, radio, computer, etc. so that you can listen to it
special offer (n)	عرض خاص	something that is a good price or free to encourage people to buy it
turn off (v)	يغلق جهاز	make a machine stop working
turn on (v)	يشغل جهاز	make a machine start working
wooden (adj)	خشبي	made of wood

UNIT 3

bench (n)	مقعد	a long seat for two people or more
deliver (v)	يوصل	take something such as a letter to a place
elderly (adj)	كبير السن	old or becoming old
encourage (v)	يشجع	try to persuade someone to do something
facilities (n)	مرافق	equipment, rooms, etc. people use to do something
formal (adj)	رسمي	correct or polite for important situations
graffiti (n)	رسم على الجدران	writing or pictures that people paint or draw on walls or buildings, although they should not do this
informal (adj)	غير رسمي	correct for unimportant or everyday situations
kindness (n)	حسن معاملة	Being kind, helpful and caring toward other people
greet (v)	يحيي	say hello to or welcome someone
leisure (n)	راحة/ فراغ	time when you are not working
make a difference	يحدث فرق	change things in a good way
neighbourhood (n)	حي	a small area of a city, or the people who live there
nephew (n)	ابن الاخ/ الاخ	your brother or sister's son
noticeboard (n)	لوحة اعلانات	a board that people put on a wall to put messages on
pavement (n)	رصيف	the part you walk on in a city, that is next to a road
social network service (n)	موقع تواصل اجتماعي	a website that allows you to communicate and share information with people in your area
surprised (adj)	مندهش	if you are surprised, you do not expect something and it seems strange or unusual
survey (n)	استبيان	a group of questions that you ask people to find out information about something
lodger (n)	ساكن (حجرة واحدة)	someone who pays to live in a room in a house
tenant (n)	مستأجر (منزل)	someone pays to live in a house

UNIT 4

achieve (v)	يحقق	succeed in doing something good or that you want to do
awake (adj)	مستيقظ	not sleeping
canoe (n)	زورق	a long, narrow boat for one or two people
care about (v)	ي يعني بـ	feel strongly about someone or something
discover (v)	يكشف	find or find out something that people did not know before
dream (n)	حلم	pictures and sounds that you think are happening when you are sleeping
dyslexia (n)	صعوبة القراءة	a learning difference that some people are born with which means that they find it difficult to read, write or spell
ever (adv)	من قبل	at any time
experience (n)	تجربة	something that happens to you
follow (v)	يتبع	walk or drive behind someone in the same direction
grandparents (n)	أجداد	the parents of your parents
join (v)	يلتحق	become part of a group or club
raft (n)	طواولة / قارب	pieces of wood that are put together so they can float on water
result (n)	نتيجة	the final number that people or teams get at the end of an exam or sports match
sequel (n)	تكميلة	a book, film, play, etc. that continues the story of an earlier one, usually made or written by the same person
snorkel (v)	يغوص	swim using equipment that allows you to breathe while your face is under the water

UNIT 5

achievement (n)	إنجاز	something important that you have done
biography (n)	سيرة ذاتية	a book or text about someone's life
bubble (n)	فقاعة	a group of people who can meet during a health emergency
campaigner (n)	مناضل	a person whose job is to try and change the way people do things in society
championship (n)	بطولة	a competition to find the best team or player in a sport
competitor (n)	منافس	a person or team that takes part in a competition
contest (n)	منافسة	a competition
coronavirus	جائحة	the cause of the health emergency which began in 2019, when many people became ill around the world
pandemic (n)	كورونا	
create (v)	يبتكر	make something new
creative (adj)	مبتكر	good at thinking of new ideas or ways to do something
enter (v)	يدخل	decide to take part in something such as a competition
equal opportunity (n)	فرصة متساوية	having the same chances in life as other people
goal (n)	هدف	something that you hope to do in the future.
incredible (adj)	رائع	really good, fantastic

mathematician (n)	عالم رياضيات	someone who studies, works with or teaches maths
organiser (n)	منظم	someone who organises or plans an event
quarter-finals (n)	ربع النهائي	the part of a competition when there are only eight teams or people in it
role model (n)	قدوة	someone that you want to copy because you respect them
scholarship (n)	منحة	money that a university or school gives to someone to pay for their education
spectator (n)	جمهور	someone who watches a sport or an event
speech (n)	خطبة	a talk that someone gives to a group of people
sports champion (n)	بطل رياضي	a person who wins a sports competition
staff (n)	فريق عمل	the group of people who work somewhere
tournament (n)	دوري	a competition in which many players or teams take part

UNIT 3

anxious (adj)	قلق / متوتر	worried that something bad might happen
appearance (n)	مظهر	the way that someone or something looks
billion (n)	مليار	one thousand million (1,000,000,000)
breathe (v)	يتنفس	take air in and out of the body
clear (adj)	واضح	easy to understand
cope with (v)	يتعامل مع	manage or be able to do something, although it is difficult
cyberbully (v)	يتسلل الكترونيا	say unkind or cruel things about someone online
cyberbullying (n)	تسلل الكتروني	when you say unkind or cruel things about someone online
embarrassed (adj)	مرج	feeling uncomfortable when people are watching you or after they have seen you do something that you think is wrong or not very good
include (v)	يشمل	allow or want someone or something to be part of something
interrupt (v)	يقاطع	stop someone from speaking or doing something by suddenly speaking
joke (v)	ينكت	say something to make people laugh
lonely (adj)	وحيد	unhappy because you are not with other people
mental health (n)	صحة عقلية	the health of your mind; how happy you are
mindfulness (n)	يقظة / تركيز	being able to relax by calmly thinking about your feelings and what is around you at the moment
negative (adj)	سلبي	seeing only bad things
positive (adj)	إيجابي	seeing only good things
relax (v)	يسترخي	become more calm and less worried, or make someone feel this
secret (n)	سر	something that you do not want other people to know
social life (n)	حياة اجتماعية	the time you spend enjoying yourself with other people
support (v)	يدعم	help and encourage someone
understanding (n)	تفهم	showing that you understand a person's feelings and situation
upset (adj)	متضايق	unhappy because something bad has happened

**1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:**

1. A is an area between two hills or mountains.
Ⓐ city Ⓑ village Ⓒ valley Ⓓ monument
2. A carries people or cars across water.
Ⓐ bus Ⓑ bike Ⓒ tram Ⓓ ferry
3. A someone who is travelling on a plane, train, car, etc. and is not driving it.
Ⓐ passenger Ⓑ messenger Ⓒ pilot Ⓓ diver
4. A uses rails like a railway to travel along roads, usually in cities.
Ⓐ boat Ⓑ ferry Ⓒ ship Ⓓ tram
5. A/ An is a period of one hundred years.
Ⓐ country Ⓑ decade Ⓒ century Ⓓ millennium
6. To is to send a message electronically.
Ⓐ email Ⓑ address Ⓒ order Ⓓ write
7. A/An can cook things quickly.
Ⓐ microwave Ⓑ kettle Ⓒ fridge Ⓓ mixer
8. You can make bread warm with a/an
Ⓐ toaster Ⓑ kettle Ⓒ fridge Ⓓ mixer
9. We can make a hot drink like coffee with a/an
Ⓐ coffee machine Ⓑ toaster Ⓒ fridge Ⓓ mixer
10. A/An is a group of questions that you ask people to find out information about something.
Ⓐ survey Ⓑ service Ⓒ bank Ⓓ noticeboard
11. A/ An is someone who pays to live in a room in a house.
Ⓐ tenant Ⓑ lodger Ⓒ neighbourhood Ⓓ leaflet
12. A/ An is a board that people put on a wall to put messages on.
Ⓐ rule Ⓑ noticeboard Ⓒ leaflet Ⓓ graffiti
13. A/An is a small area of a city, or the people who live there.
Ⓐ network Ⓑ media Ⓒ neighbourhood Ⓓ group
14. A/ An is a long, narrow boat for one or two people.
Ⓐ plane Ⓑ truck Ⓒ canoe Ⓓ lorry
15. A/ An is a book, film, play, etc. that continues the story of an earlier one.
Ⓐ sequence Ⓑ sequel Ⓒ novel Ⓓ play
16. A/An is someone that you want to copy because you respect them.
Ⓐ champion Ⓑ organiser Ⓒ role model Ⓓ tourist
17. A/An is a group of people who can meet during a health emergency.
Ⓐ app Ⓑ bubble Ⓒ novel Ⓓ photo
18. A/An is a book or text about someone's life.
Ⓐ biography Ⓑ app Ⓒ video Ⓓ photo

19. Safaa uses sign language because she can't
(a) walk (b) move (c) see (d) hear

20. Sarah has no friends, so she always feels sad and
(a) lonely (b) interested (c) tired (d) excited

21. Hana saw a wonderful film yesterday. It wasn't at all.
(a) astonishing (b) boring (c) surprising (d) good

22. Yesterday, I saw a traffic accident which was so bad and scary.
(a) horrible (b) interesting (c) wonderful (d) pleasing

23. Tamer made a great when he bought this coffee machine.
(a) discount (b) sale (c) poster (d) deal

24. The word "....." is close in meaning to "discount".
(a) shopping (b) customer (c) price (d) sale

25. If something is to people, they can easily use it or get it.
(a) unusual (b) available (c) rare (d) uncommon

26. Fashionable clothes are You can buy them for lower prices.
(a) in sale (b) for sale (c) on sale (d) at sale

27. Egypt has held a big conference. The verb "held" here means
(a) organized (b) grown (c) painted (d) built

28. is the footpath next to the road for people to walk on.
(a) driver (b) harbour (c) platform (d) pavement

29. Ahmed is anxious about his exams. "Anxious" means
(a) disappointed (b) pleased (c) worried (d) happy

30. The synonym of the word "incredible" is
(a) terrible (b) fantastic (c) horrible (d) ordinary

31. He felt sad when he lost the match. This means he was
(a) happy (b) pleased (c) disappointed (d) fine

32. is the expensive things people wear, such as rings, necklaces, etc.
(a) Wood (b) Clay (c) Mud (d) Jewellery

33. Don't believe him; I have found that he is a liar.
(a) at (b) from (c) of (d) out

34. I have sent him a/an to my sister's wedding party. I'm sure he will come.
(a) invention (b) invitation (c) reply (d) information

35. I think the new job will help you more money to live a better life.
(a) win (b) earn (c) lose (d) rob

36. The side of the underground metro is that it doesn't cause pollution.
(a) excited (b) boring (c) positive (d) negative

37. She filled the kettle and it in to make tea.
(a) changed (b) charged (c) turned (d) plugged

38. You should your language skills if you want to work in a European country.
(a) improve (b) prove (c) discover (d) invent



Grammar

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للكلمة بين القوسين :

يعتمد هذا السؤال على **القواعد** التي تم دراستها في الوحدات. وهو عبارة عن خمس جمل و في كل جملة يطلب منك كتابة الشكل الصحيح للكلمة التي بين القوسين.

Unit 1:

Prepositions of time

حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن

نستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن عندما نتحدث عن الوقت الذي نقوم فيه بأشياء معينة.

In	On	At
تستخدم قبل الشهور / فصول السنة / العام العقد / القرن / فترات اليوم / فترة زمنية	تستخدم قبل ايام الاسبوع التاريخ اذا بدأ باليوم.	تستخدم قبل الساعة / اوقات الوجبات في اليوم / العطلات / بعض التعبيرات

☞ **On** Friday morning, I often go to Lake Timsah.

☞ I play tennis at the sports centre **at** 9 am. I go swimming **in** the afternoon.

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

I You We They اسم جمع	[مصدر الفعل + مصدر الفعل + don't + و نستخدم في السؤال do]	He She It اسم مفرد	[مصدر الفعل + s / es / ies + doesn't + و نستخدم في السؤال does]
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يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل لارتباطه بجدول مواعيد ثابت (رحلات قطارات أو طائرات أو غيرها)

- ☞ What time **does** the exhibition **start**? It **starts** at 9.30.
- ☞ The first metro train **leaves** at 8.20.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- I never go to school **(at)** Fridays.
- When does the bus to Suez **(leaves)**?
- We travelled to Luxor **(on)** March.
- I met her **(on)** the baker's. at
- They bought the new house **(at)** April 13th last year.
- I always go to school **(at)** the morning.
- The first metro train leaves **(in)** 7.00.
- We need to have this report ready **(at)** 15 minutes.
- We had a wonderful holiday **(on)** 2020.
- What time **(do)** the lesson start?
- The train to Port Said **(leave)** this station at 3.15.
- Giza **(knows)** for its ancient pyramids.

لاحظ هذه الجملة مبني للمجهول

Short adjectives	صفات قصيرة	Long adjectives	صفات طويلة
tall / short / long / near / cold / hot	و هي التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل ..	expensive / difficult / beautiful / dangerous	و هي التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع مثل ..

	Short adjectives	Long adjectives
Comparatives	صفة + er + than مقارنة بين ٢	more / less + than - Ali is taller than Ahmed.
Superlatives	صفة + est تفضيل شخص على مجموعة	the most / the least + صفة - Cairo is the most crowded city in Egypt.

و هناك صفات مختلفة عن القاعدة السابقة و يجب حفظها...

Adjective	الصفة	Comparative	Superlative
good	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سيء	worse than	the worst
far	بعيد	further than	the furthest

ملاحظات هامة على المقارنة بين ٢

- Ali is much taller than Ahmed.	يمكن استخدام هذه الظروف قبل المقارنة
- Ali is a bit taller than Hany.	much / far / a lot / a little / a bit
- Ali is the taller of the two friends.	يمكن استخدام the قبل الصفة في وجود of

ملاحظات هامة على (تفضيل شخص على مجموعة)

- This is Hana's newest mobile phone.	نستغنى عن the قبل التفضيل في وجود ملكية 's
- Mona is my best friend.	أو صفات الملكية مثل ... my / his / her

Both / Either / Neither / None

Both ... and ... كلا من / كلاهما Either ... or ... إما ... أو ... Neither ... nor ... لا ... ولا	فعل جمع + ... and ... - Both the laptop and the microwave are in the sale. فعل مناسب للفاعل الثاني + ... or ... - Either Ali or his brother likes music. فعل مناسب للفاعل الثاني + ... nor ... - Neither Mona nor her friends like music.
Both of ② Either of ② Neither of ②	فعل جمع + ... of - Both of these TVs have a big discount. فعل مفرد + ... of - Either of the children can come with us. فعل مفرد + ... of - Neither of those necklaces is cheap.
None of ... ③ لا شيء / أحد من ...	نستخدمها مع الجمع (أكثرون من شخصين أو شئين) و لاحظ أنا لا تنفي الفعل معها. هي التي تنفي الجملة. الفعل بعدها مفرد. - None of us wants to buy this phone.

The Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف **الثاني** لل فعل مع كل الضمائر و ينقسم إلى ... أفعال منتظمة / أفعال غير منتظمة يعبر عن شيء بدأ و انتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي أو عادة في الماضي و يستخدم مع كلمات مثل: **Yesterday / في الماضي / in the past / سنة + (2010) / أمس**

- I **went** to school by car **yesterday**.
- I **didn't walk** to school **yesterday**.
- What **did** you **do** **yesterday**?

The Past Continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

إذا كان هناك **حدث مستمر** في الماضي و قطعه **حدث قصير آخر** فإن الحدث المستمر يكون ماضي مستمر والحدث القصير يكون ماضي بسيط . و تستخدم مع كلمات مثل **When / While / As**



- **While / As** + ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط
- **When** + ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط

- While / As we **were walking** into the museum, we **saw** some huge statues.
- When my mother **bought** me some juice, I **was reading** about the museum.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

13. Sally **(born)** in 2009.
14. **(Either)** the speakers nor the microwave has a special offer.
15. None of us **(want)** to buy these tablets.
16. Red is **(most)** popular colour for our toasters this year.
17. Chess is **(popular)** football.
18. Salma is my **(the best)** friend.
19. It is **(good)** to buy clothes in shops than online.
20. No one in our class is taller than Soha. She is **(taller)** .
21. Hala finds maths **(difficult)** than science.
22. I was very ill yesterday, but I'm **(better than)** today.
23. As Aya was studying, the phone **(ring)**.
24. While Dina **(listen)** to music, she slept.
25. While I **(being)** in Port Said, I went to the canal to see the ships.
26. While **(study)** , Amir fell asleep.
27. Mohamed **(either)** played games nor watched TV.
28. Both Magda **(or)** Huda are kind.
29. Both Tarek and his friends **(be)** happy yesterday.
30. Both of **(we)** are friends.
31. Neither of them **(do)** the housework.
32. Neither Ali nor his friends **(be)** at school today.
33. Neither the smart TV nor the large TV **(suit)** the customer.
34. **(Neither)** Mona or Noha helped their mother.

The Present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

Form	Subject + am / is / are + (v.+ing)	- I'm travelling to Rome.
Negative	Subject + am / is / are + not + (v.+ing)	- He isn't travelling to
interrogative	اداة استفهام + am/ is / are + فاعل + (v.+ing)?	- Where is he travelling?
Yes/ No Q.	Am/ Is / Are + فاعل + (v.+ing)?	- Are you travelling to ... ?
	Yes, ... am/is/are. No, ... 'm not/ isn't/ aren't.	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

يعبر عن حدث مخطط و مرتقب له في المستقبل ويحتاج إلى ترتيبات مثل المناسبات والرحلات والسفر غالباً محدد الوقت . ويأتي مع هذه الكلمات: arrange / arrangements / booked the tickets ...

☞ I am traveling to England next week.

Future with "(be) going to"

Form	مصدر الفعل + فاعل + am/ is / are + going to + مصدر الفعل	- I'm going to travel to Alex this summer.
Negative	للنفي نضع am / is / are بعد not	- He isn't going to buy a car.
interrogative	فعل + فاعل + am/is/are + ادابة استفهام going to ?	- What are you going to do this weekend?
Yes/ No Q.	Are/ Is .. مصدر الفعل + فاعل + going to + ... ?	- Is he going to buy a car? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

الاستخدام: ١- خطط مستقبلية مؤكدة (او قرارات أو نوايا مسبقة)
٢- تنبؤ بناء على دليل.
٣- الأحداث على وشك الحدوث والعبارات التحذيرية

☞ We're going to start our own social network service.

Adjectives ending in-ing- or -ed

☞ Adjectives ending in -ed:

- I am excited to watch the match.

☞ Adjectives ending in -ing:

- The handball match was exciting.

تصف شعور (شخص مثلاً أو شيء) أو ما يحدث له.

تستخدم لوصف شيء (رأيك في شخص أو شيء).

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

35. Next Friday, I am going (visit) my uncle in Cairo.

36. Jana is going to (spent) the holiday in Alexandria as planned.

37. Look at this car! It (go) crash.

38. They (visit) the Great Pyramids next week as arranged.

39. Aya (gets) married next Monday.

40. The government (build) a new school. Everything is arranged.

41. I (meet) the manager tomorrow morning. I've an appointment.

42. I (visit) the citadel tomorrow. I've arranged that.

43. Tamer intends to study medicine. He (join) the university.

44. We (fly) to London tomorrow. We got our tickets.

45. The children are very (excite) because they have a new toy.

46. Ahmed Helmy is an (excite) film star!

47. That is a very (interest) building, said the architect.

48. I am really (interest) in learning science.

49. Mohamed Salah is an (amaze) player!

50. Have you seen that film? It's really (frighten).

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

التكوين:

التصريف الثالث + has (not) / have (not) + P.P + فاعل

- الاستخدام:

- يعبر عن أحداث في الزمن الماضي و لها أثر في الوقت الحاضر . بدون كلمات تعبر عن الزمن .
إذا أردنا أن نتحدث عن حدث تم و انتهي في وقت محدد في الماضي نستخدم الماضي البسيط .

- ▶ My uncle **has lived** in England **for** ten years. He **hasn't lived** in Paris.
- ▶ He **moved** there **ten years ago**.

- تستخدم (ever) بمعنى (من قبل) للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة وتأتي في السؤال الباديء ب **Have** أو **Has** و توضع بعد الفاعل و قبل التصريف الثالث . وأيضا مع صيغ التفضيل للصفات .
Have you **ever** been to a football match? -Yes, I have. Or - No, I haven't.
It's **the most beautiful** place I have **ever** seen.

- تستخدم (never) بمعنى (أبدا) للنفي في المضارع التام مثل (not) و معناها عدم وجود خبرة سابقة .
They have **never** travelled by plane.

For + مدة (المدة)	منذ) بداية فترة زمنية + Since
for 2 years / for 2 months / for 2 weeks	since 2014 / since Saturday / اليوم /
for 2 days / for the last ... / for ages /	since April / since شهر / الشهر /
for a long time / for over + مدة /	since ... o'clock / since last / since then since ... o'clock / since last / since then
for more than + مدة	ماضي بسيط since + past simple

نستخدم **yet** للسؤال أو الحديث عن شيء لم يحدث و لكن من المتوقع حدوثه في المستقبل .
نستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية ب **have / Has** أو السؤال ب **haven't / hasn't**

- ▶ She **hasn't been** to another country **yet**. ▶ Has she **done** her homework **yet**?
نستخدم **already** لنقول أن شيئاً حدث بالفعل . غالباً يكون مبكراً عن المتوقع .
نستخدم في نهاية الجملة / أو بين **have / has** و التصريف الثالث لل فعل أو نهاية السؤال للتعجب ?
- ▶ She **has played** in two concerts **already**.
- ▶ She **has already written** a book of stories.
- ▶ Have you **done** your homework **already**? - You are fast!

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

51. Mohanad has (been) to the club. He is still there.

52. Adam has (ever) eaten Chinese food.

53. Has your sister ever (bake) a cake?

54. My British friend (be) in Egypt for a week. He's leaving tonight.

55. Mona hasn't eaten fish since she (be) in Port Said.

56. We have (take) part in the competition already.

57. I wrote an email to my friend a moment (since).

58. The students have (yet) written the lesson.

59. Judy has played volleyball (for) 2019.

60. Noha (not finish) her homework yet.

61. Ali (travel) to different countries this year.

62. Have you answered all the questions right (yet)? You're so clever.

63. A: When (do) you get married? B: Last year.

64. They've been (marry) for 20 years.

65. Two years ago, we (have bought) a new house.

66. I started drawing (since) I was seven.

67. They (build) this bridge in 2020.

68. Heba has already (did) her homework.

69. (Have) you see Mr Mohamed this morning?

70. How (often) has Ali been a doctor? – Since 2015

71. Have you (never) slept in a tent?

الضرورة

المضارع

must + مصدر الفعل	يجب	Friends must keep secrets.
have to / has to + مصدر الفعل	أن	He has to pass the exam to go to university.
had to + مصدر الفعل	اضطرار	I had to go to the bank yesterday.

عدم الضرورة

المضارع

don't / doesn't have to + مصدر الفعل	ليس ضروريًا	He doesn't have to go to school today because it is Friday.
didn't have to + مصدر الفعل	لم يكن ضروريًا	I didn't have to buy bread yesterday because we had a lot.

المنع

mustn't + مصدر الفعل	لا يجب أن	You mustn't smoke in a hospital.
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ينبغي أن / ألا

مصدر الفعل + **should/shouldn't** + فاعل (s.)

تستخدم للنصحية للتحدث عن الأشياء التي من الأفضل أن نفعلها أو لا نفعلها.

☞ You **should** keep your secrets to yourself.

☞ You **shouldn't** go to bed late.

ربما / قد

مصدر الفعل + **might** + فاعل (s.)

للتحدث عن الأشياء التي من الممكن القيام بها ولكن لست متأكد.

☞ I **might** go to the stadium, but I'm unsure.

استطاع / لم يستطع

مصدر الفعل + **could / couldn't** + فاعل

للتحدث عن (القدرة عموماً في الماضي) الأشياء التي استطعت أو لم تستطع القيام بها في زمن الماضي.

☞ I **could** swim when I was ten.

☞ They **couldn't** understand why I did it.

كان قادراً على

مصدر الفعل + **was / were + able to** + فاعل

مصدر الفعل + **wasn't / weren't + able to** + فاعل

لم يكن قادراً على

للتحدث عن القدرة على فعل شيء معين في موقف معين في زمن الماضي.

☞ I **was able to** say sorry to Fawzi. We **were able to** push the car.

72. You (**mustn't**) listen to your parents' advice.

73. You (**shouldn't**) study hard for the exam.

74. You **should** (**saw**) a doctor when you are ill.

75. She (**mustn't**) go by bus. She **could** take a tram or a train, too.

76. I (**must**) go to the cinema, but I'm unsure.

77. I (**not have to**) sleep early because it's a holiday.

78. You (**have clean**) the table. I have already cleaned it.

79. (**Is**) Sama have to get up early yesterday?

80. We (**haven't**) to hurry. We have got enough time.

81. I **didn't** (**had to**) send the emails because Mona sent them.

82. Noha (**not able**) walk to school because she hurt her leg.

83. I (**am able**) to come on time because the bus had broken down.

84. He (**could**) able to solve his problem.

85. (**you be**) able to find your bag?

86. (**Can**) you swim when you were young?

87. They (**able to get**) tickets for the show yesterday.

88. Ahmed didn't go to school. He **might** (**is**) ill.

89. He **might** (**gets**) there in time, but I am not sure.

90. You (**must**) smoke in hospitals.

91. I suggest (**to travel**) to Alex for the weekend.

92. I hope (**buy**) a new mobile phone.

Write 110 words on:

1. Something I or my family bought online.

Shopping online is great! It saves time. You don't want to spend lots of time travelling to the shops. You can stay at home and buy the things you want in a few minutes. You need your smartphone, a tablet or a computer to do the shopping online. Last week, I bought a coffee machine from Jumia. It costs 300 pounds. It looks great in the kitchen and it is easy to use. It also makes a really delicious cup of coffee. The delivery was quick, too! I recommend that you buy this coffee machine because it is amazing and helpful, too.

2. The best and worst items of technology in my house (WB)

We all know that technology is very important these days. It helps us a lot in our life. There are many good items of technology in my house such as the fridge, the computer, the TV, and the internet. The best item of technology in my house is the computer. It helps me a lot. I can do a lot of things on the computer. I can search information on the internet. I can play games. I can watch videos or films on it. I can communicate with my friends. The worst item of technology in my house is the kettle because it uses a lot of electricity.

3. My city (WB)

I live in Cairo. It is a great city. It is located in the north of Egypt. About ten million people live there. The River Nile runs through it. It is the longest river in the world. A lot of tourists visit Cairo every year because it has a lot of museums and historic places. It has the Egyptian Museum, the Citadel and the Pyramids are very near in Giza. There are a lot of factories and companies. Also, there are a lot of parks and clubs. The metro helps people to go around Cairo very quickly. It is a nice place.

4. Transport in my city (WB)

Transport is very important in any city. I live in Cairo. It is a crowded city, so you can see different types of transport there. There are public and private buses. There are trains, taxis, vans and the metro. They are all common. People use them all the day to go from one place to another. A lot of people prefer to take the metro because it is cheaper and safer. The metro has three lines and has a lot of stations. It helps millions of people every day. I like to take it because there's a station near my house.

5. What I can do to help poor people in my community

My name's Ali. I live in a great community. There is a lot to do and see in my community. However, there are some problems. There are some poor people in my community. They need help. So, I with my friends decided to work for a project to help these people. We have a plan which will make a difference for them. We are going to look for jobs for them. We are going to deliver food and medicines to them. We are going to help them get clean water at their homes. Really, helping the poor is very important in any community.

6. My goals and achievements

My name's Mohamed. I'm 15 years old. I'm from Egypt. I live in Cairo. I'm in the third year preparatory school. I like sport. I play volleyball in the club. I have played in many competitions and I have already won many gold, silver and bronze medals. I hope I will play in the Egyptian Volleyball League. At school, I am very good at most subjects. I get good results in my exams. I hope I will join the university and study computer studies because I love computer and the internet. I would like to be a computer programmer in the future.

7. A biography of a person I like / My role model

Everyone has a role-model in his life. I admire my father. He is my role model. He is a teacher. He has achieved a lot of things during his life. He also was a volleyball player and won a lot of medals. He was born in Mansoura in 1980. When he was six years old, he went to **El-Horreya primary school** in Mansoura. He also joined prep and secondary schools in Mansoura. Then, he joined the **Faculty of Education** for four years. Finally, he graduated as a teacher. He works hard and all the students like him. He is kind and friendly. **He has taught us a lot of good things.**

8. What I do on one day in the week (WB)

My name's Mohamed. I'm fourteen years old. I'm a student at a prep school. I live in Mansoura. I live with my family. I get up at six o'clock. I wash my face **and then** I have my breakfast at home before I go to school. **After that**, I go to school at seven o'clock. I learn many subjects at school. I go home at two o'clock. I have lunch and then I do my homework. I play computer games on my mobile phone for half an hour. I watch TV with my family before we have dinner. **Finally**, I go to bed at ten o'clock.

9. A bad experience

Life is full of good and bad experiences. I am going to tell you about a bad experience I had before. One day, it was raining heavily while I was going out from school. It was very wet, so I slipped and fell on the ground. My friends laughed at me and I was so embarrassed. My clothes became muddy and dirty. I was so sad and angry with my friends, so I left them and didn't go on the bus. I walked home alone. But when I went back home, my mother told me to be more careful when it rains. It is ok life is full of happy and sad events.

10. A visit to Cairo

Holidays are very important and interesting, too. Last weekend, I went to Cairo. I went with my family. We went there by car. We visited the Egyptian Museum. We saw a lot of nice things there. It is a nice place. We also visited the Cairo Tower. It is very tall. You can see a lot of things from the top. There is a restaurant at the top. We had lunch there. We were happy. We went back home at 11 o'clock at night. I want to go to Cairo again. **In Fact**, Cairo is a beautiful city.

الناشر
مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة والنشر

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مع تمنيات كتاب **فايف ستارز** بال توفيق لجميع الطلاب



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